

FRENCH CAPTURE TEUTON TRENCHES

One North of Dead Man Hill, Another Near Cumieres Taken.

GERMANS LOSE SIX PLANES IN AIR FIGHTS

Invaders Driven from Position South of Lassigny and Repulsed in Vosges.

London, April 30.—More gains were made by the French to-day in desperate fighting west of the Meuse. Yesterday, toward the close of the day, a German trench north of Dead Man Hill was captured, and fifty-three prisoners taken. To-day another German trench north of Cumieres was captured and thirty taken prisoner.

Battles in the air continued to-day, with victory on the side of the French. German aeroplanes were brought down in three engagements.

The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night reads:

"West of the Meuse our first and second lines in the region of Le Mort Homme were violently bombarded. North of Cumieres our troops took possession of a German trench in the course of the day and made thirty prisoners."

"East of the Meuse and in the Weverre the day was comparatively calm. On the rest of the front nothing occurred except the usual cannonading."

"One of our aeroplanes attacked two Fokkers above the German lines in the region of Roye. Subjected to machine-gun fire at an altitude of 1,800 metres, one crashed to the ground. The other was forced to make a landing."

Two more Fokkers brought down.

"Two other Fokkers were brought down by our battle aeroplanes, one near Les Eparges and the other at Douaumont."

"Five enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region south of Verdun. Our pursuit machines, sent after them, succeeded in bringing down two. A third was brought to earth by the fire of our special guns."

The afternoon official statement reported the capture of a German trench south of Dead Man Hill, with fifty-three prisoners. The capture of the trench was the result of the repulse of German assaults in the Vosges. In the Argonne a German aeroplane was forced to land by French machines and two officers captured. The text of the statement follows:

"In the region south of Lassigny the Germans last night, after they had succeeded in driving our troops from our positions near Hamel. The enemy, which had gained a foothold in an element of the trenches, was immediately repulsed by our counter attack."

"On the left bank of the Meuse there was a bombardment in the sector of Avocourt and the region of Esnes. At the close of the day our troops seized a German trench north of Dead Man Hill and made fifty-three prisoners, of whom one was an officer."

"On the left bank and in the Weverre there was intermittent artillery activity."

"In the Vosges the enemy during the night attempted three times to break through our trenches in Ban-de-Sapt, Tete de Faux and south of Largien, which were every time repulsed, with losses."

"An aviator was forced to earth in the Biesme valley (Argonne), after a fight with our aviators, who pursued the machine. The two officers who manned it were made prisoners."

British Repulse Attacks.

The British official statement this evening says:

"Last night the enemy showed some activity. Near Fracourt he made an unsuccessful raid against our trenches after the explosion of a mine and a heavy bombardment."

"North of the Meuse, Valenciennes road, a liberated gas about 1 o'clock in the morning on a front of about 2,000 yards, and followed this with an infantry attack, which was broken up by our artillery fire. At one point only did a hostile party enter our trenches. This party was immediately repulsed."

"Combined with this attack, the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attempted an attack on our trenches near Holland-Schneidm. This was equally unsuccessful against our machine gun fire and bombs. Several dead were left lying in front of our wire."

"In the Lorraine salient there has been active underground warfare. To-day we carried out an effective bombardment of hostile works along the Ypres-Pieterloo road."

The British official statement reports that French attacks on the German positions on the eastern slopes of Dead Man Hill and adjoining lines, in the region of Verdun, were repulsed last night after tenacious fighting. The text of the statement follows:

"The English made several successive attacks against Givency-en-Gohelle without success."

"North of the Somme and northwest of the Oise patrol engagements were successful for the Germans."

"To the left of the Meuse strong French forces yesterday evening attacked German positions on the Hill of the Dead Man and adjoining lines as far as the northern part of Chaudettes Wood. After tenacious fighting on the east slope of the height the attack was repulsed."

"On the right bank of the river an attempt made by the enemy to advance northwest of the farm of Thiaumont failed."

"A German aviator flying over Verdun engaged three adversaries and shot down one of them."

The British official communication reads: "The region around Dixmude was heavily bombarded last night on both sides of the Yser. The artillery duel was resumed in the morning. Calm prevailed on the rest of the front."

British in France Fight Up to Armpits in Mud

British Headquarters in France, April 30 (via London, April 30). The physical difficulty of any extended movement until dry weather sets in was exemplified by the experience of a battalion which took a section of a German trench on the Ypres-Langemarck road after two days' spring rains. The attacking force sank up to their armpits in the morass, which was spotted with shell craters filled with water, helping themselves along with their rifles, half crawling, half swimming, under shell fire.

After the trench had been taken the men dug out the wounded and those sick in the mire. One corporal, himself wounded, took two and a half hours to bring another wounded man 600 yards through a bog.

The Germans, in a counter attack, caught floundering in the mud by machine gun fire, gave up the attempt.

Field Surgery Triumph of British Organization

Delicate Operations on Soldiers Performed Within Three Hours of Infliction of Wound—Army Nursing Sisters Best Trained Body of Women in the World.

London, April 4.—Strange as it may seem, a soldier badly wounded near the British lines in France has a better chance of securing prompt and skilful treatment, thereby enormously enhancing his chance of recovery, than has the civilian who meets with a grievous accident in any rural part of England. It is not yet within the bounds of human capability to drop a fully equipped hospital over the spot where a wounded soldier falls, but the British army medical service has gone as near to this as is humanly possible. Unless the enemy fire is such that rescue is out of the question it will provide the necessary treatment of the most skilled surgeon in considerably less time than could happen in ordinary life.

These peaceful victories of a terrible war will probably not be chronicled for many months to come. But a system whereby a man in need of a grave operation finds himself on the operating table within three or four hours of his being shot is worth attention. There have been instances where operations to the skull and abdomen have been performed within two and a half hours of the infliction of the wound.

Surgeons the Most Famous.

This attention is not of the improvised, rough and ready order. On the contrary, the patient finds himself in an operating theatre, equipped with the best and most recent appliances, and in the hands of an operating surgeon of the first order. And, into the bargain, he has the advantage of regular and frequent visits from a consulting surgeon of European reputation, and perhaps of equal importance is the fact that he is cared for by army nursing sisters, probably the best trained body of women in the world. In fact, apart from outside disturbances, the patient might just as well be in a first class London hospital. Naturally such disturbances do occur. It is not uncommon that a few shells fall on a hospital, and in one instance recently, the electric lighting having been destroyed by enemy fire, one of England's most famous surgeons finished a delicate operation by candle light.

Only a complex, fine, well thought out organization, based on a system of the medical corps during this war is certain to be very carefully studied by all nations who have not yet attempted the raising of a great army. Although the medical corps cannot be stated yet it is an open secret that its present strength is more than fifteen times what it was at the beginning of the war, and its equipment is equally modern. The manner of its working can best be judged by the experiences of a soldier from the moment he is wounded.

Field Dressing in Kit.

Every British soldier carries a field dressing as part of his kit. It is drilled into him that he must apply this himself or get some one else to apply it at the first moment possible. If he can be reached he is attended to at once by the regimental doctor, who works right up in the trenches. Then the stretcher bearers come and place him on a stretcher, from whence he is carried to the advanced dressing station.

It is quite a short journey. In fact, nearly all these stations are well within the range of the enemy fire. It is not unusual for a soldier to be inside one within an hour of his wound. As a rule, there is one large ward, provided with every necessary detail. Attached is a small, carefully equipped operating theatre, where operations of an urgent nature—such as the arrest of hemorrhage, temporarily controlled by a tourniquet—can be carried out. Wounds are also cleaned and dressed here, fractures more comfortably adjusted and anti-tetanus serum injected. Nearby are two dugouts where the patients can be removed if the shell becomes too hot for safety. And if a patient cannot safely be moved further he can be kept at this station until he improves sufficiently.

The next point is the casualty clearing station. These are situated as near the firing line as is consistent with safety, and they are always in direct touch with the base either by rail or by a good road for automobiles. Here the patient comes under the charge of the

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REVOLT ENDS BRITISH POWER, SAYS COHALAN

"Irish Show They Can Fight as Well as Talk for Freedom."

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)
Pittsfield, Mass., April 30.—Justice Daniel Cohalan, of New York, speaking here under the auspices of Friends of Irish Freedom, declared that England was beaten in the war. The rising of Ireland, he said, was the greatest and most effective blow that had been struck at British power. Her campaign of deceit and misrepresentation had completely collapsed. The revolt has shown the world that Ireland was ready to fight as well as talk for freedom.

"The revolt will awaken the Irish all over the world," declared Justice Cohalan. "It will show up the hollowness of English power to America, in the colonies in Great Britain itself and in her army and navy. It will spread all over the British Empire, win the Indians, the Egyptians and show Japan upon what a weak reed she leans."

John Redmond has lost all sense of decency. He alone has been acting as the chief recruiting sergeant for England in Ireland. In the hour of crisis he calls upon his deluded followers to take part with England's gunmen in shooting down their fellow countrymen fighting for freedom. He has threatened his future with England and is now making his last attempt to aid her to arm at the price of the lives of his countrymen and the liberty of his country."

DERNBURG CAUSED STIR IN AMERICA

Known as Kaiser's Spokesman—Leader of Propagandists.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is known as Germany's first merchant statesman. A part of his business education was obtained in New York, where for a time he was connected with a banking firm. In 1906, because of his business experience, Dr. Dernburg was appointed German Colonial Secretary. He resigned this post in 1910.

In September, 1914, Dr. Dernburg came to this country, where he speedily became widely known. He had no official status, but was known as Kaiser's unofficial spokesman in America.

Dr. Dernburg's activities in advocating the cause of Germany soon caused an outburst of feeling here. He was recognized as the leader of the German propagandists, and his efforts to prevail upon American citizens to violate President Wilson's neutrality proclamation finally caused irritation in Washington.

From the time of his coming to this country, Dr. Dernburg had no official standing, and the State Department did not feel that ordering his deportation would have any good effect.

Incidentally, the feeling against the unofficial spokesman became so high that Dr. Dernburg decided of his own volition to return to Germany. It was denied that he had received his resignation here had ended. In June, 1915, he returned to Germany.

SOCIALISTS TO CONVENE

Neutral Internationalists Will Discuss Permanent Peace.

The Hague, April 30.—The International Socialist Bureau has issued a manifesto calling a meeting of Social Democrats and Labor delegates from neutral countries for June 26 to discuss solutions of political problems that will make war impossible in the future. The manifesto says:

"Peace must not be dictated by governments alone, and secret diplomacy must be resisted with redoubled force. The peace must be made by the people, and for the people. It must be a peace that will determine for all time the political, national and social lives of millions. The war has caused serious disensions in the Socialist ranks, but because it becomes clearer every day that capitalism has been strengthened by the war it has become necessary to liberal workers for the proletariat of all races to unite."

CENSORS FOR GERMAN TALK

Hackensack Detectives to See That Lecture Avoids War Discussion.

If the German-American Alliance, a society devoted to spreading the gospel of peace with Germany, attempts to mix discussion of international affairs with the lecture on "East Prussia" in Hackensack to-night Chief of Police Jacob Dunn will arrest the whole assembly.

Two of his detectives will mingle with the audience when it gathers in the State Street school. One of them understands German, no matter how fast it is spoken. The School Board of Hackensack has determined that none of its buildings shall be used for partisan discussions of the European war.

SMUTS CAPTURES MUNITIONS

Many Cattle and Donkeys Taken from Germans in East Africa.

London, April 30.—A British official communication concerning operations against the Germans in East Africa says:

"Lieutenant General Jan Christian Smuts, commander of the expeditionary forces, telegraphs under date of April 29 that his mounted troops captured in the vicinity of Kondoaairangi various convoys of munitions, including 200 slaughter oxen, eighty rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a herd of 600 mixed cattle and 200 donkeys with saddlery and supplies."

Small Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

London, May 1.—The Norwegian steamer Mod has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. She was a vessel of 693 tons, and was owned in Christiania.

"One hundred thousand new members for the Red Cross during May," is the slogan with which the Red Cross executive committee begins its campaign for new members in this city this morning. It is a campaign, not for money, but for members; it is an appeal, not to the pocketbook, but to the heart of America, to its patriotism and its belief in preparedness.

The American Red Cross makes the call at the earnest request of President Wilson and ex-President Taft. The preparedness for which it pleads is less for war than for peace—to meet national disasters, whether they be in a flood swept valley of the Middle West, an Eastland horror, a plague or a foreign war. Its preparation is for occasions that must be met on the instant, that escape all bounds if there is delay.

"A million new members in America," is the nation-wide cry, "and New York will provide 100,000 of them."

One dollar will make one member. Ten dollars will make one sustaining member; \$25 a life member, and \$100 a patron.

"We hear a lot about preparedness and patriotism," said Seward Prosser, chairman of the campaign committee, yesterday. "Here is an opportunity for the business, professional and industrial forces of the city to demonstrate that patriotism and preparedness are more than high sounding words. Here is one phase of preparedness that will appeal even to the man that is against preparedness. The active support of some of the largest and some of the smallest industrial enterprises is assured. The Red Cross is an organization of Americans, not a rich man's organization, and we don't intend to stop at 100,000."

"Don't wait to be asked," the committee requests. "Send your check in to-day."

WORLD COURT CONGRESS OPENS

Women Prominent in the Effort to Promote a War Substitute.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT TO MAKE ADDRESS

Other Well Known Men Will Speak—Sessions Are Spread Over Three Days.

The World Court Congress, of which former President William Howard Taft is honorary president, and which has for its purpose the establishment of an international arbitral court, with power to back up its decrees, will begin three days of meetings and discussion to-morrow morning at the Biltmore. Mr. Taft will speak at the afternoon session in Carnegie Hall.

A particular feature of the sessions will be the recognition of the part women may play in the education and crystallization of public sentiment into a world-wide demand for such a court. Many women will be among the speakers, including Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the National Red Cross; Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Gabrielle Mulliner, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss Amy Wren, Miss Ann Rhodes and Miss Grace Strachan.

The opening session to-morrow morning will be the annual meeting of the World's Court League, to be held at 10:30 o'clock in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore. The object of the league is stated as being "to advocate and by agitation and appeal to secure the support of all people in the establishment of a world court for the settlement of all justiciable questions of dispute that may arise between nations—a rational alternative to war."

The object of the league is not to stop the European war, nor to lay an embargo on arms, and not to favor either group of belligerents in the present struggle. "Until the efficiency of an international court has been recognized by the laws and practices of civilized nations," its platform sets forth, "the league likewise recognizes the right of every nation to adopt adequate measures for national peace."

Hammond Will Preside.

John Hays Hammond, the president, will preside at the sessions of the Second World Court Congress, which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings and in the afternoon and evenings in Carnegie Hall. The public is invited to all sessions except those held at the Biltmore.

It is not expected that a World Court could meet until two years after the end of the war in Europe. Mr. Hammond believes, however, that the need of such a tribunal will be found in settling the many complex problems which will come with the dawning of

WHITE SEA PORTS CLOSED

Russian Attaché Says Cargoes for Government Must Be Approved.

Notice was given to shippers yesterday by C. J. Medzikhovsky, imperial Russian commercial attaché in this country, that his government had decided to restrict until further notice entry of cargoes into the ports of the White Sea. Practice will be refused private vessels until June 15 at least. Shippers intended for the government will be passed if the cargoes are approved by the attaché.

Mr. Medzikhovsky asks that intending shippers acquaint him with the nature of their cargoes, date of sailing and destination.

Are You A Judge of Cigarettes?

Can you recognize for yourself the great cigarette qualities?

Then Murad is certainly the cigarette for you.

You won't have to be TOLD Murad is made of 17 Turkish tobaccos.

The taste of those tobaccos will be unmistakable to you.

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CANADIANS HEROS IN ST. ELOI FIGHT

Single Brigade Holds Bombarded Position for Seven Days.

MOST OF COMRADES FELL AT GALLIPOLI

Survivors Ready to Learn Trades, but Not Before They Have Seen the Movies.

Ottawa, April 30.—The heroic defence of St. Eloi positions by a Canadian infantry brigade is recorded in a dispatch from the Canadian general headquarters in France.

"During the week the main efforts of the enemy on the Canadian front were once again centred on our St. Eloi positions," says the message. "For seven days one of our brigades held this position."

"This brigade was repeatedly subjected to heavy bombardments both by day and night. At one time German shells fell twenty-five rounds a minute. At night enemy flares dispersed the darkness and machine guns swept the ground between the trenches. For seven days one of our brigades held this position."

"The few survivors of our garrison could offer little resistance. The few unaccounted for were ordered to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt, and only five got through."

"In the left hand crater the com-

UTICA MILITIA IN TEST

Mobilized in an Hour and Rushed to Illion in Preparedness Trial.

Utica, N. Y., April 30.—With the announcement that war had been declared and that Governor Whitman had ordered the guarding of the munitions plants of the Remington and Savage Arms companies, the national guard of Utica was ordered out to-day.

In less than an hour the men had been brought to the state armory, and then, with twenty automobiles, commandeered from a local dealer, they were hurried to the Remington plant. A guard was also placed about the Savage Arms Company's plant.

Then the men were informed that the whole affair was a test of preparedness, the first of this nature in the state ordered by local military authorities.

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